

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8910 23 November 2021	Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 2107 (2013) (S/2021/930) Report of the Secretary-General on the electoral process in Iraq (S/2021/932) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2576 (2021) (S/2021/946)		Iraq	Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Coordinator of the Iraqi Women Network	All Council members, ^a all invitees ^b	

^a India was represented by its Secretary of Consular Passports and Visas and Overseas Indian Affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs.

^b The Special Representative and the Coordinator of the Iraqi Women Network participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Table 2
Videoconferences: the situation concerning Iraq

<i>Videoconference date</i>	<i>Videoconference record</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure</i>
16 February 2021	S/2021/152	Letter dated 18 February 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	
11 May 2021	S/2021/474	Letter dated 14 May 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	

Thematic issues

22. United Nations peacekeeping operations

During the period under review, the Council held five meetings, including one high-level meeting, and adopted two resolutions and two presidential statements in connection with the item entitled “United Nations peacekeeping operations”. Two of the meetings took the form of an open debate, two were convened for the adoption of a decision and one took

the form of a briefing.⁸¹⁷ More information on the meetings, including on the participants, speakers and outcomes, is provided in table 1 below. In 2021, Council members also held one open videoconference

⁸¹⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, including high-level meetings and videoconferences, see part II, sect. II.

in connection with the item.⁸¹⁸ More information on the open videoconference is provided in table 2 below.

In 2021, under the item, Council members addressed how to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers, accountability for acts of violence against peacekeepers, the use of technology for the protection of peacekeepers and peacekeeping transitions. The Council also held the annual briefing on the work of United Nations police components in peacekeeping operations, with a particular focus on the role of women. Council members were twice briefed by the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations and once each by the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, the former President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, the President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan and the police commissioners of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

On 24 May, at the initiative of China, which held the presidency for the month,⁸¹⁹ Council members held an open videoconference on improving the safety and security of peacekeepers.⁸²⁰ In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations noted that peacekeeping operations continued to operate in complex environments, where they faced an increasing number of attacks against their personnel by hostile actors. In addition, issues related to peacekeeper safety, such as vehicle accidents and illnesses, were causing fatalities and could significantly affect the ability of peacekeepers to deliver on their mandated tasks. Building on the progress made through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, the Under-Secretary-General emphasized that safety and security would remain one of the highest priorities as the Secretariat took forward the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative, continuing to focus on implementing resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#) on safety and security and the 2019 action plan to improve the security of United Nations peacekeepers. Noting the spike in fatalities in 2021, with 15 peacekeepers having lost their lives owing to malicious acts since January, he listed measures the Secretariat was taking to strengthen intelligence and situational awareness, enhance force protection, improve the understanding of

the nature and source of improvised explosive devices, hold casualty evacuation stress tests, improve strategic communications and strengthen the countering of disinformation, misinformation and hate speech. To complement those efforts, the Under-Secretary-General underlined the importance for Member States to deploy uniformed personnel without caveats and called for Council support in providing personnel with the requisite mindset and leadership skills, adequate equipment, qualified military intelligence and public information personnel and more female peacekeepers. He further stressed the need for the Council to support cutting the flow of explosive ordinance to prevent the manufacture of improvised explosive devices. He stated that political engagement with host nations and stakeholders would greatly contribute to enhancing safety and security and highlighted the need to provide political and technical support to ensure accountability for crimes against peacekeepers, to strengthen trauma care and occupational health and to avoid unnecessary budget cuts for United Nations Headquarters and missions.

The Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support noted that, within the common phrase “safety and security”, security remained the most highly emphasized and resourced component, although there was a relatively higher impact of safety on the lives lost and long-term injuries and illnesses of peacekeepers. He highlighted several initiatives of the Department of Operational Support in the area of security, such as the launch of the “Unite Aware” enterprise solution to support situational awareness, improving casualty evacuation procedures, setting criteria for rotations, repatriations and deployments during the COVID-19 pandemic, establishing the medical evacuation mechanism and convening a group of friends to establish principles for the vaccination against COVID-19 of uniformed personnel. In his remarks, the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security stated that peacekeepers were a critical partner for the broader United Nations family in keeping personnel safe and ensuring that the Organization could operate in very insecure environments. He noted efforts to further improve the United Nations security management system, which covered civilian staff and individually deployed military and police personnel, including developing a more agile and diverse security force. Furthermore, dialogue and collaboration among Secretariat departments and with Member States was key to strengthening the safety and security of peacekeepers.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations expressed support for the safety and

⁸¹⁸ For more information on the procedures and working methods developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, see part II, sect. I, and *Repertoire, Supplement 2020*, part II, sect. I.

⁸¹⁹ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 5 May ([S/2021/432](#)).

⁸²⁰ See [S/2021/501](#).

security of peacekeepers and noted that it was a central priority of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative. They discussed the need to strengthen situational awareness and intelligence, optimize the use of technology, improve the quality of training and equipment, upgrade the security of camps, ensure accountability for attacks against peacekeepers and the respect for status-of-forces agreements and strengthen medical capabilities. Several delegations further underscored the importance of addressing the risk of improvised explosive devices,⁸²¹ and enhancing the health and safety of peacekeepers, including through the provision of vaccines for COVID-19.⁸²²

On the same day, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it stressed the importance of the health and well-being of United Nations peacekeeping personnel in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and encouraged their vaccination in-theatre and prior to deployment.⁸²³ The Council underscored the need for countries contributing troops and police to ensure, where appropriate, that all peacekeepers in the field were equipped, informed and trained to mitigate the threat posed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices. In that regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Council, no later than 15 December 2021, an independent strategic review of the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices, which would include an assessment of the capabilities and measures necessary to better mitigate that threat.⁸²⁴ The Council also reaffirmed the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peacekeeping operations at all levels and all positions and of conducting and integrating a gender analysis and gender assessments when considering the safety and security of peacekeepers.⁸²⁵

On 18 August, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#), by which it called upon the Member States hosting or having hosted United Nations peacekeeping operations to bring to justice

perpetrators and promote accountability for the killing of, and all acts of violence against, United Nations personnel, including, but not limited to, their detention and abduction.⁸²⁶ The Council requested the Secretary-General to include updates, as appropriate, on the following key tasks in his reports to the Council: (a) the progress made by the Member States in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases related to the killing of, and all acts of violence against, United Nations peacekeeping personnel; and (b) the measures taken by the United Nations to follow up on such cases and to assist the host States, upon their request and within mission mandates and capacities, to support efforts towards ensuring accountability for such acts.⁸²⁷ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to establish a comprehensive online database of cases related to the killing of, and all acts of violence against, peacekeepers, on capacity-building assistance offered by the United Nations and on the progress made by Member States in bringing to justice perpetrators of such acts.⁸²⁸ In addition, the Council requested each peacekeeping operation to designate a focal point for all issues related to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of the killing of, and all acts of violence against, peacekeeping personnel.⁸²⁹

On the same day, at the initiative of India, which held the presidency for the month,⁸³⁰ the Council held a high-level open debate under the sub-item entitled “Protecting the protectors: technology and peacekeeping”.⁸³¹ At the outset of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement, in which it recognized that technology had the potential to act as a force multiplier by enhancing performance, saving resources, simplifying work processes and allowing peacekeeping operations to have a deeper understanding of the environments in which they operated.⁸³² The Council encouraged better integration of existing and new technologies, especially digital technology, to enhance field support, the implementation of safety and security and the protection of civilians.⁸³³ In addition, the Council welcomed the commitment expressed by Member States to support environmentally responsible

⁸²¹ China, India, Viet Nam, Belgium, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

⁸²² China, India, Mexico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, South Africa and Thailand.

⁸²³ [S/PRST/2021/11](#), fourth paragraph.

⁸²⁴ *Ibid.*, seventh paragraph. See the letter dated 13 December 2021 to the President of the Council, in which the Secretary-General transmitted the report of the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices ([S/2021/1042](#)).

⁸²⁵ [S/PRST/2021/11](#), thirteenth paragraph.

⁸²⁶ Resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#), paras. 2 and 3.

⁸²⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 4 (a)–(b).

⁸²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

⁸²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 9.

⁸³⁰ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 26 July ([S/2021/681](#)).

⁸³¹ See [S/PV.8838](#). See also [S/2021/732](#). While briefers and Council members participated in person at the meeting, non-Council members submitted written statements. This was agreed in the light of the extraordinary circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁸³² [S/PRST/2021/17](#), sixth paragraph.

⁸³³ *Ibid.*, eighth paragraph.

solutions in peacekeeping operations, and in that regard, supported efforts by the Secretary-General and countries contributing troops and police to enable missions to increase the use of renewable energy technologies, which could enhance the safety and security of personnel, mission efficiency and sustainability.⁸³⁴

In his briefing following the adoption of the presidential statement, the Secretary-General stated that United Nations peacekeeping was conceived in an analog world and that it was now essential that it fully embrace the digital world to improve the Organization's agility, foresight and responsiveness to conflicts.⁸³⁵ Given the need for a shift in peacekeeping culture, the newly developed strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping operations was aimed at using the opportunities offered by digital technologies to mitigate the risks they posed and promote their responsible use. According to the Secretary-General, the four objectives of the strategy were to: (a) drive technology innovation at Headquarters and in the field; (b) maximize the potential of current and new technologies to augment the capacity of missions to carry out their mandates effectively; (c) detect, analyse and address threats against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian and political missions in a timely and integrated manner; and (d) ensure the responsible use of digital technologies by peace operations by developing clear principles and undertaking human rights due diligence. To achieve the vision of the strategy, the Secretary-General requested the active engagement and support of Member States, specifically highlighting capacity-building, training, the provision of equipment and financial contributions.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations noted that, in the face of growing and complex security challenges, the implementation of new technologies in United Nations peacekeeping operations was crucial to enhancing their performance, efficiency and effectiveness, strengthening the protection of civilians and improving the safety and security of personnel, including with respect to the threat of improvised explosive devices. Delegations broadly welcomed the new strategy for the digital transformation of peacekeeping operations, with some underlining that the implementation of new technology required adequate resources, capacity and training,⁸³⁶

and others stressing the need for its integration into mission planning and mandates.⁸³⁷ While noting the potential benefits of technology, multiple participants underlined that it should be adopted in accordance with the principles of peacekeeping,⁸³⁸ the Charter of the United Nations, including the respect for the sovereignty of host States,⁸³⁹ and international human rights law and international humanitarian law.⁸⁴⁰ Some underscored the need for new technologies to be gender responsive,⁸⁴¹ while a number of participants stressed the need for them to be environmentally friendly and to promote the use of renewable energy.⁸⁴²

On 8 September, at the initiative of Ireland, which held the presidency for the month,⁸⁴³ the Council held an open debate under the sub-item entitled "United Nations transitions".⁸⁴⁴ At the meeting,⁸⁴⁵ the Secretary-General stated that transitions involved a careful reconfiguration of the presence, strategy and footprint of the United Nations in a country. The success of transitions depended on early and sustained collaboration among field missions, host Governments, United Nations country teams and local and global partners. The Secretary-General noted that consolidating peace, building resilience and averting conflict relapse were at the heart of his prevention agenda and underlined the importance of the Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiatives in transition settings. According to the Secretary-General, the Council could learn three lessons from past missions. First, political engagement needed to be sustained throughout the transition and beyond. Second, national leadership and ownership of the transition were important and, while peacekeeping operations could help put the country on the right track, only national stakeholders could keep it there

⁸³⁴ *Ibid.*, eleventh paragraph.

⁸³⁵ See [S/PV.8838](#).

⁸³⁶ See [S/PV.8838](#) (United States, China, France, Viet Nam and Ireland); and [S/2021/732](#) (Argentina, Australia, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan and Switzerland).

⁸³⁷ See [S/PV.8838](#) (Kenya and Norway); and [S/2021/732](#) (Bangladesh).

⁸³⁸ See [S/PV.8838](#) (China, Kenya, France and Viet Nam); and [S/2021/732](#) (Guatemala and Islamic Republic of Iran).

⁸³⁹ See [S/PV.8838](#) (China, Viet Nam and Russian Federation); and [S/2021/732](#) (Brazil, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Rwanda).

⁸⁴⁰ [S/PV.8838](#) (United States and France); and [S/2021/732](#) (Finland, Italy, Portugal and South Africa).

⁸⁴¹ See [S/PV.8838](#) (Estonia, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Ireland); and [S/2021/732](#) (Finland, Japan and United Arab Emirates).

⁸⁴² See [S/PV.8838](#) (India, Estonia, United States, United Kingdom, France and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); and [S/2021/732](#) (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Finland, Italy, Nepal, Peru, Portugal and United Arab Emirates).

⁸⁴³ A concept note was circulated by a letter dated 24 August ([S/2021/756](#)).

⁸⁴⁴ See [S/PV.8851](#). See also [S/2021/783](#).

⁸⁴⁵ See [S/PV.8851](#).

over the long term. Finally, it was important to have sustainable transition financing to prevent a financial cliff at the closure of a mission that could have a huge risk to a country still taking first tentative steps towards sustainable peace and development.

In her briefing, the former President of Liberia, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, stressed that it was important for peacekeeping interventions to be viewed as successful endeavours, not only in restoring security, but also in enabling sustainable peace. Citing Liberia and the United Nations Mission in Liberia as an example of such a success, she added that it was critical for the peacekeeping process to be nationally owned, integrated, coherent and sustainable. According to the former President, the Council could support those important ingredients for success by including them in mission mandates and considering them in reports and briefings to the Council. Furthermore, the reports should include information on specific measurable activities undertaken with civil society organizations, women and youth groups. Other important milestones in transitions included the reform of national security and the rule of law and integrating peacebuilding early into peacekeeping intervention planning.

The President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan, a national non-governmental organization, discussed the lessons learned in the Sudan during the transition from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS). She underlined the cruciality of women's meaningful participation in the transition process, adding that UNITAMS needed to push towards enhancing the political will of all parties to implement the country's national action plan established pursuant to resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). The peacebuilding component of the Mission was indispensable to paving the way for Sudanese civil society, especially women, youth and groups affected by war, to engage in all livelihood activities, community building and reintegration during the transition period. Other forms of assistance required from UNITAMS included support for the implementation of the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan, security sector reform, filling the protection gaps left by UNAMID, transitional justice, the formation of a legislature or parliament and the appointment of Government commissions. She concluded by stating that the Council should review the mandate of UNITAMS to include a protection component for the Darfur region.

In their statements, Council members and other delegations cited long-term planning and transition

strategies, the inclusion of peacebuilding and transition strategies in peacekeeping mandates, adequate resources for peacebuilding activities, integration, inclusivity and national ownership as key elements of successful transitions. The representative of Tunisia reiterated that it was important for transition strategies to be developed in close consultation with, on the one hand, national authorities, civil society organizations and all components of society, and on the other hand, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Speakers also stressed the need for gender-based approaches to transitions,⁸⁴⁶ and the involvement of women and youth, among other groups.⁸⁴⁷ The Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission stressed the readiness of the Commission to strengthen its advisory role to the Council in the formation, review, drawdown and transition of peacekeeping operations.⁸⁴⁸

Following the open debate, on 9 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), in which it emphasized the need for peace operations to engage at the earliest possible stage in integrated planning and coordination on transitions with resident coordinators, United Nations country teams or other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the host State and other national stakeholders, including civil society.⁸⁴⁹ The Council requested the Secretary-General to plan for transitions that were integrated within the wider country-specific transition to peace and elaborate transition strategies that built towards the reconfiguration of the strategy, footprint and capacity of the United Nations presence, informed by input from stakeholders at all levels.⁸⁵⁰ The Council encouraged national Governments to develop and implement comprehensive national plans, policies or strategies to protect civilians, which included national benchmarks, in advance of peace operation transitions, and requested the Secretary-General to direct peace operations to engage with host Governments, when requested by them, in the development, implementation and monitoring of those strategies.⁸⁵¹ The Council

⁸⁴⁶ See [S/PV.8851](#) (Norway); and [S/2021/783](#) (Belgium, Ecuador, Lebanon and Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission).

⁸⁴⁷ See [S/PV.8851](#) (Tunisia, United Kingdom, Niger, Estonia and Ireland); and [S/2021/783](#) (Bangladesh, Denmark, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Nepal, Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates).

⁸⁴⁸ See [S/2021/783](#).

⁸⁴⁹ Resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), para. 1.

⁸⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 2.

⁸⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 3.

acknowledged the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation with the Peacebuilding Commission and requested the Secretary-General to liaise with the Commission in advance of relevant reporting to the Council, with a view to facilitating the provision of complementary and timely advice from the Commission to the Council.⁸⁵² Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to incorporate comprehensive reporting on the status of ongoing transitions of United Nations peacekeeping operations in his regular country-specific reporting on relevant missions and to provide a report on the status of transitions across relevant United Nations peace operations, including those that had transitioned within the previous 24 months, before 30 June 2022.⁸⁵³

On 10 November, the Council held the annual briefing with selected police commissioners of United Nations peacekeeping operations, focusing on women and peace and security.⁸⁵⁴ In his introductory remarks, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operation stated that, as a key component of peacekeeping, United Nations police were helping to advance the seven priorities of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative and further strengthen the effectiveness of operations. In that regard, among other achievements, he highlighted the establishment of the United Nations inter-agency task force on policing to maximize the collective efforts of the United Nations system, the alignment of predeployment training by Member States with the Organization's in-mission training, efforts by the United Nations to create an enabling environment for women peacekeepers, enhanced predeployment training on zero-tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, the refinement of the environmental management framework and the efforts to counter hate speech and to improve cooperation with host countries to enable smooth transitions. He added that the women and peace and security agenda was infused in all aspects of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative and remained the foundation for improving overall effectiveness.

The police commissioners of UNISFA and MINUSMA provided an overview of the work of the police components in the two Missions. According to the Police Commissioner of UNISFA, the Mission's efforts had resulted in a reduction in acts of criminality and human rights violations. Nevertheless, they remained hampered by the unwillingness of South Sudan to participate in the planning for the establishment of the Abyei police service, the failure of both South Sudan and the Sudan to endorse the memorandum of understanding on the handing over of

suspects and the reluctance of the Sudan to issue visas for United Nations police personnel. She recommended increasing the capacity of the police through the deployment of formed police units, in particular female members, and individual police officers and urged the Council to impress upon the two Governments the need to immediately establish the Abyei police service. The Police Commissioner of MINUSMA provided an overview of the deployment of women in the Mission's police component, noting that the gender dimension was manifested through joint patrols, co-location, training courses and education on gender issues. The visibility of women within the component, according to the Commissioner, should help the Malian population and security forces to see the skills and strengths of women and even encourage women to pursue positions traditionally considered for men only. Furthermore, the police component was developing several strategies to deal with the cultural dynamics and the limited number of women from the Malian security forces deployed in the centre and the north of the country, including: (a) strengthening the capacities of the Malian security forces; (b) including training courses carried out as part of a global project; (c) the financial empowerment of women through quick-impact projects; and (d) assistance in community policing, with the objective of inclusive management and the development of local crime prevention and security strategies.

In their remarks after the briefers, Council members highlighted the crucial role of United Nations police components and the women who served within them in protecting civilians and vulnerable groups, addressing sexual and gender-based violence, capacity-building, strengthening the rule of law, community engagement and policing and contributing to overall mission effectiveness. Speaking also on behalf of the African members of the Council, the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines stated that women's participation and leadership should include all aspects of peacekeeping, including police patrols, operations and planning, responding to the threat of small arms and light weapons, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform. While noting improvements in the representation of women in police components as part of the United Nations uniformed gender parity strategy, several speakers called for greater efforts to be made to address the systematic and structural barriers that existed in that context.⁸⁵⁵ The representative of the United States called for ensuring that women were afforded equal opportunities to excel and lead across the full spectrum of United Nations policing, including police unit commanders, of which there were very few examples.

⁸⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 10 and 11.

⁸⁵³ *Ibid.*, para. 14.

⁸⁵⁴ See [S/PV.8901](#).

⁸⁵⁵ Ireland, India and Mexico.

Table 1
Meetings: United Nations peacekeeping operations

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against- abstaining)</i>
S/PV.8837 18 August 2021	Protecting the protectors	Draft resolution submitted by 80 Member States ^a (S/2021/730)	65 Member States ^b			Resolution 2589 (2021) 15-0-0
S/PV.8838 and S/2021/732 18 August 2021	Protecting the protectors: technology and peacekeeping Letter dated 26 July 2021 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/681)				Secretary-General, all Council members ^c	S/PRST/2021/17
S/PV.8851 and S/2021/783 8 September 2021	United Nations transitions Letter dated 24 August 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/756)			Former President of Liberia, President of the Community Development Association of the Sudan	Secretary-General, all Council members, ^d all invitees	
S/PV.8852 9 September 2021	United Nations transitions Letter dated 24 August 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2021/756)	Draft resolution submitted by 97 Member States ^e (S/2021/771)	82 Member States ^f			Resolution 2594 (2021) 15-0-0
S/PV.8901 10 November 2021	Police Commissioners			Under Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Police Commissioner of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	12 Council members, ^g all invitees ^h	

Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 2021

<i>Meeting record and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Rule 37 invitations</i>	<i>Rule 39 and other invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
					(UNISFA), Police Commissioner of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	

^a Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^b Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates.

^c India (President of the Council) was represented by its Minister for External Affairs; and Estonia was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

^d India was represented by its Minister of State for External Affairs.

^e Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

^f Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe.

^g China, Estonia, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (also on behalf Kenya, Niger and Tunisia), United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^h The police commissioners of UNISFA and MINUSMA participated in the meeting by videoconference.

Table 2
Videoconference: United Nations peacekeeping operations

Videoconference date	Videoconference record	Title	Decision, vote (for-against-abstaining) and record of written procedure
24 May 2021	S/2021/501	Letter dated 26 May 2021 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General and the Permanent Representatives of the members of the Security Council	S/PRST/2021/11

23. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

In 2021, the Council held two meetings related to the work of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.⁸⁵⁶ The two meetings took the form of a debate,⁸⁵⁷ and no decisions were adopted by the Council under the item in 2021. More information on the meetings, including on the participants and speakers, is given in the table below.

On 8 June, the Council heard the first semi-annual briefings by the President of the Mechanism and by its Prosecutor,⁸⁵⁸ in which they presented the latest assessment and progress reports on the work of the Mechanism,⁸⁵⁹ submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1966 (2010). At the outset, the President of the Mechanism announced that the its Appeals Chamber had just pronounced its judgment in the case against Ratko Mladić, dismissing Mr. Mladić's appeal and affirming his convictions, including for genocide, persecution and extermination, and his sentence of life imprisonment.⁸⁶⁰ The President added that, with that delivery, the Mechanism had taken another tremendous step towards the finalization of its core judicial work and that the case was a testament to what could be achieved through international justice processes when States had the will to cooperate and overcome geopolitical roadblocks. The President also provided updates with regard to the two other judgments to be issued during that month at the two branches of the Mechanism: the contempt case against Anselme Nzabonimpa and others in Arusha and the

Stanišić and Simatović retrial at The Hague. In addition, the President updated the Council on the case against Félicien Kabuga, who remained detained in The Hague following his transfer to the United Nations Detention Unit in October 2020. The President recalled that the Mechanism was mandated to carry out many other residual functions, among which was the supervision of the enforcement of sentences imposed by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism itself. In that context, he expressed his deepest appreciation for the invaluable contribution of the 15 Member States in Africa and Europe that, in enforcing the sentence of one or more convicted persons, continued to assume significant additional responsibilities, despite the challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. The President expressed hope that additional States would step forward and enter into enforcement agreements with the United Nations for that purpose. With regard to the situation of the acquitted and released persons in Arusha, the President underscored the fundamental importance that those individuals be resettled and expressed regret that a sustainable solution had yet to be found. The President also referred to his letter dated 11 May to the President of the Security Council,⁸⁶¹ in which he had informed Council members of the non-cooperation of Serbia with the Mechanism concerning the request by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to execute arrest warrants in relation to Petar Jojić and Vjerica Radeta. He added that the country's inaction not only undermined the effective administration of justice before the Mechanism, but also defied the international community by challenging the Council's authority and the Charter of the United Nations.⁸⁶²

⁸⁵⁶ For more information on the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, see previous supplements covering the period 2018 to 2020; for issues considered under the item, see also previous supplements covering the period 1996 to 2007.

⁸⁵⁷ For more information on the format of meetings, see part II, sect. II.

⁸⁵⁸ See S/PV.8790.

⁸⁵⁹ S/2021/487, annexes I and II.

⁸⁶⁰ See S/PV.8790.

⁸⁶¹ S/2021/452.

⁸⁶² See S/PV.8790.